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Report from Tela—Inspection of vessels.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Roe reports as follows: Week ended July 13, 1907. Present officially estimated population, about 1,250. General sanitary condition of this port and the surrounding country during the week, good.

Bills of health issued to the following-named vessels:

Date.	Vessel.	Destination.	Number of crew.	Number of passengers from this port.	Number of passengers in transit.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 7	Harald.....	Mobile	18	0	0	0
7	Joseph Vaccaro..	New Orleans.....	29	0	0	0
9	Utstein	do	16	0	0	0
12	Bratten	Mobile	16	0	0	0

INDIA.

Report from Calcutta—Cholera, plague, and smallpox—Abatement of cholera epidemic in Kashmir.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Eakins reports, June 27:

Week ended June 22, 1907. No transactions.

Week ended June 15, 1907. 37 deaths from cholera, 62 from plague, and 20 from smallpox in Calcutta.

Although the returns of cholera from Kashmir for the week ended June 17, i. e., 1,852 cases and 1,315 deaths, are the second highest since the epidemic began, there are indications of abatement in the epidemic. The cases and deaths have fallen 440 and 166, respectively, from those of the previous week.

ITALY.

Report from Naples—Inspection of vessels—Emigrants recommended for rejection—Smallpox in Italy.

Passed Assistant Surgeon McLaughlin reports, July 13:

Week ended July 13, 1907.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Destination.	Steerage passengers inspected and passed.	Pieces of large baggage inspected and passed.	Pieces of baggage disinfected.
July 7	Virginia.....	New York.....	903	110	850
11	Nord America.....	do	868	50	980
11	Germania	do	1,078	130	1,150
13	Cretic	do	1,547	250	1,850
	Total		4,396	540	4,830

Rejections recommended.

NAPLES.

Date.	Name of ship.	Trachoma.	Favus.	Suspected trachoma.	Suspected favus.	Other causes.	Total.
July 7	Virginia	24	3	10		8	45
11	Nord America	24	2	7		5	38
11	Germania	15	1	10		6	32
13	Cretie	22	5	11	2	19	59
	Total	85	11	38	2	38	174

Smallpox.—Week ended July 11, 1907. Cases: Turin, 3; Genoa, 3; Budrio (Bologna), 6; Vallepietra (Rome), 1; Bovalino (Reggio Calabria), 11.

JAPAN.

Report from Yokohama—Plague situation—Precautions with regard to vessels leaving for the United States or Manila.

Passed Assistant Surgeon Cumming reports, July 6:

The situation is becoming rather serious, not so much on account of the actual number of cases, the total reported so far having been only 12 cases (12 deaths), but because of the number of foci scattered throughout the city and the infected rats found. Blocks surrounded by fences are to be seen all over the native settlements, and cleaning is vigorously carried out.

The fear of spread to Tokyo has already been proved not groundless, as one man sent from the poorhouse here died on the road in Tokyo and yesterday another case was reported.

Two deaths are reported in Hodagaya, a suburb of this city.

I am requiring vessels to lie in open bay, to keep crews and steerage aboard, to get food from approved sources, and steerage from this port are under observation and after bathing, etc., are carried direct by launch to steamer. When vessels leave here for the United States or Manila, empty, they are fumigated.

Report from Nagasaki—Emigrants recommended for rejection.

Sanitary Inspector Bowie reports:

June 23, 1907. Number of emigrants per steamship *Siberia* recommended for rejection, 32.

MEXICO.

Report from Coatzacoalcos—Sanitary conditions at hospital and lazaretto—Stegomyia.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Thompson reports, June 29:

During the past week I visited the city hospital and the lazaretto. There are no patients in the lazaretto. Most of the patients in the hospital are suffering with malarial fever. There are no cases, or suspicious cases, of yellow fever. The hospital is situated in the west end of the city, about 1½ miles from the river and the wharves. The building is constructed of lumber, is well ventilated, but is without screens. Everything in and about the building is kept in good sani-